
Horology — Shock-resistant wrist watches

Horlogerie — Montres-bracelet résistant aux chocs

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 114, *Horology*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Shock resistant watches*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1413:1984), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- a) added a third shock on the watch head (on the crown);
- b) added two free-fall shocks, including the bracelet.

Introduction

This International Standard is intended to allow the homologation test of watches rather than the individual control of all watches of a production batch. Indeed, assuming that each watch could comply with the minimum requirements without apparent damage, readjustment could still be made necessary because the test can lead to an alteration of the initial functions and rate of a complete watch.

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Horology — Shock-resistant wrist watches

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for shock-resistant wrist watches and describes the corresponding test method.

It is based on the simulation of the shock received by a wrist watch while falling from a height of 1 m onto a horizontal wooden floor (an equivalent surface is described in [B.1.1](#)).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3158, *Timekeeping instruments — Symbolization of control positions*

ISO 22810, *Horology — Water-resistant watches*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following definitions apply.

3.1

shock-resistance

ability to sustain impacts without damage

3.2

shock-resistant watch

watch that resists mechanical shocks according to this International Standard's requirements

3.3

display components

elements of the watch which determine and display a physical value to the consumer

EXAMPLE Hands, calendar disks, rotating cylinders, pointers or any other mechanical devices.

Note 1 to entry: This includes any electro-optical display elements of the watch which determine or display, through their position, contrast, polarity, colour, sound or other properties, a physical value to the consumer.

3.4

residual effect

occurrence of failures or changes in the watch functions as a result of exposure to shocks

Note 1 to entry: Any kind of failures are considered as residual effects. In order to determine the degree of shock resistance, residual effects are divided into *permanent residual effect* ([3.5](#)) and *reversible residual effects* ([3.6](#)).

3.5

permanent residual effect

changes in the display information and in the watch functions which remain present after the test

Note 1 to entry: The consumer does not have the ability to remedy said failures or reset the functions without the intervention of a professional watch service. These failures may include the following:

— disconnected or repressed gear train of the hour and/or minute mechanism;

- sliding of the hour hand on the hour wheel axis or the minute hand on the cannon pinion axis;
- switched off LCD or electronic display segments, buzzers etc.;
- broken or cracked components;
- de-synchronization between hour and minute display.

3.6

reversible residual effect

changes in the display information and in the watch functions which are temporarily present after the test

Note 1 to entry: The consumer has the ability, without professional assistance, to reset or readjust the changes onto initial values or conditions. Displacements can be reset manually to the initial position or initial value by the consumer using the time or calendar setting mechanism.

Note 2 to entry: Although adjustable failures are classified as less critical, certain limits of adjustable failures of the display or of the watch function shall be considered.

EXAMPLE Displaced minute hand due to a sliding cannon pinion and displaced calendar disk due to a sliding jumper spring.

4 Test conditions

4.1 Test temperature

Throughout the test period, the ambient temperature shall be between 18 °C and 25 °C.

4.2 Water resistance

Watches labelled water-resistant shall comply with ISO 22810.

For watches being tested and labelled in compliance with ISO 22810, the water resistance must remain intact after the shock exposures on watch heads. See [5.2](#).

4.3 Shock characteristics

The test apparatus for the three first shocks (shock test apparatus) and the test apparatus for the free-fall shocks shall comply with shock characteristics described in Annex A.

If the test apparatus for the free-fall shock cannot be checked according to Annex A, its impact surface shall be identical to the impact surface of the sabot.

4.4 Test apparatus

4.4.1 Material

Sabot (shock test apparatus) and impact plate (free-fall test apparatus) shall be made with the same material (see [B.1.1](#)).

4.4.2 Shock test apparatus

An example of test apparatus for the shocks is described in Annex B and shall comply with its specifications.

4.4.3 Free-fall test apparatus

The free fall shall be from a height of 1 m.

An example of test apparatus for the free-fall shocks is described in Annex C.

4.5 Preliminary settings of the test samples

4.5.1 Determination of the rate for mechanical watches

The rate of the watch under test shall be checked 30 min to 60 min after winding to maximum, respecting a stabilization time ≥ 30 s prior to any rate measurement. The rate measurement duration shall be ≥ 40 s in each of the positions FH, 6H and 9H in accordance with ISO 3158, using an apparatus capable of measuring the instantaneous rate.

4.5.2 Determination of the rate for quartz watches

Quartz watches shall function for at least 2 h before starting the test; after this period, the rate shall be checked in position CH or FH using an apparatus for measuring the instantaneous rate.

4.5.3 Determination of the watch head setups

- Mechanism for the drive of calendar or other watch display items shall be set in a non-engaged, non-armed position.
- Chronograph display items shall be set in the reset (zero) position.
- LCD segments or any other electronic display item shall be checked and should all be functional.
- The time setting and (if applicable) the calendar setting function shall work correctly, without gear disengagement or abnormal rotating friction.
- The stop function of the watch movement (if applicable) shall work correctly.
- All functions of push buttons or sliding switches, e.g. Start – Stop – Reset of chronographs; On – Off function for buzzer, lighting or any other function present, shall work correctly.
- Functional elements providing any mechanical, vibrating, acoustic, or any other signals shall be functional.
- Screw-down crowns or push buttons (if applicable) shall be set to the screwed-down position, as in normal use. Other crowns shall be set in the normal use position.

5 Test method

5.1 General

Watches to be tested shall be separated for two different procedures.

- Shock test procedure applies to functional watch heads only and shall be used for shocks 1, 2 and 3.

NOTE Shock 3 can be applied on a different watch head than that used for shock 1 and 2.

- Free-fall test procedure applies to complete watches with bracelets (including movement or equivalent dummy) and shall be used for free-fall shocks 1 and 2.

Flowcharts summarizing the following procedures (5.2 and 5.3) are described in Annex D.

5.2 Procedure for shocks on watch heads

5.2.1 General

The watch heads shall be tested without having a bracelet or a strap attached.